

COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS

Membership Dues

The National Council of CPAC invites you not only to share in a rapidly growing program but to help to **DOUBLE** the membership.

Dear Fellow-Members,

We are about to ask you to pay \$5 a year instead of \$3 as your share of the cost of promoting a better urban environment for Canadians.

When the Community Planning Association of Canada was started in 1946, the membership fee was set at \$3. At that time no such publications as we have now were in sight; nor could we have foreseen the many other activities which we now conduct. The main objects were to enlist a large number of members across Canada at a nominal fee; to promote their local activity; and to link them together for the exchange of knowledge and mutual encouragement. In these eleven years, a considerable program of publication, conferences and other activities has developed. Costs of publication and administration, moreover, have greatly increased. You have been receiving two magazines for which only part of the cost has been paid by you. The other part has been paid out of a few donations and in large part by Government grants. Every new member at \$3 has in fact been a liability from a cold accounting viewpoint. There has been no good *financial* reason for seeking new memberships or new subscriptions.

Thousands of people will, we believe, be happy to become members or subscribers. Now, at \$5, we will be able to welcome them as contributors or partners. I am quite sure that you and all our members will prefer this new outlook. The \$5 fee has been approved not only by the National Council, but — after notices were published in the summer issues of the *News* — at the recent annual membership meeting in Vancouver where there were no dissenting voices.

With the payment of the \$5 membership — for renewals or new memberships dating from January 1st or later — you will have the satisfaction of sharing in the cost of a highly worthy citizen activity. If we can double our membership, we shall be part of the way toward the stable financial position which the Association should have. We will also need grants and donations and endowments if we are to undertake the many activities which are needed to do effective educational work on the critical problems of urban growth; but of course our ability to obtain such assistance will in part depend upon evidence of the wide and stable membership support which only you can give. The National Executive Committee has decided to intensify its efforts to secure additional funds. It has also decided to make, through special committees, a very thorough study of our objectives, our organization and our management; to re-appraise our whole publication program; and generally to find out how we can multiply our effectiveness in building informed citizen support for town and regional planning.

During this period of reappraisal and growth, I feel sure that you will want to be an active participant in CPAC. You will be able to help to use the Association as a medium for helping fellow-Canadians everywhere to learn more about how to secure better planning in their towns, cities and countryside. I believe that this issue of the *News* and the December issue of the *Review* will remind you of many reasons to be a participant.

(Continued on page 2)

NOUVELLES *d'Urbanisme*

You can help in a vital way by enlisting new members — active (\$5) and sustaining (\$25).

Are you a member of a firm, club or other civic group who should be a sustaining member?

A sustaining member will be entitled to receive from one to six copies of each issue of each magazine — or to list as many as six people on our mailing list, with the privilege of adding more names at \$4 each. This kind of membership is used by many town planning boards, municipal corporations, provincial departments, business firms, and local associations who in this way assure a distribution of the *Community Planning Review* and *News* to members of their boards or staff. We have more than 250 such members; and, as you will see elsewhere in this issue, the number increases sharply each year.

You will also be interested to know that we have some individual sustaining members who just like to be \$25 members to help a good cause.

Perhaps you will make a larger donation for our general support if you feel able to do so. We have never campaigned persistently for donations; but I believe we should do so and that our members would like to assist us in such an effort.

Especially in the coming year, with our aims, organization and financing under review, and with the prospect of many vital problems to cope with in the years ahead, I hope that you will exchange suggestions with us, that you will contribute news notes concerning planning activities and problems in your community, that you will find many associates in your town or province to make common cause with you in urban improvement, and that you will feel, as I do, that you are participating in one of the most essential kinds of Canadian citizen activity — trying to link a practical concern for the physical facilities of your community with your aspirations for a better individual and community life.

ERIC BEECROFT

Cotisations de Membre

Le Conseil national de l'A.C.U. vous invite à participer à un programme d'importance primordiale et, en plus, à l'aider à DOUBLER le nombre de membres.

Chers collègues,

Lorsque l'A.C.U. entra en vigueur en 1946, la cotisation était de \$3. A ce temps-là, le principal objectif était de recruter autant de membres que possible à travers le Canada à une cotisation nominale afin de promouvoir leur activité locale et de permettre un échange de connaissances et d'encouragement mutuel.

Au cours des onze dernières années, un programme considérable de publication, de conférences et autres activités s'est développé. Les frais de publication et d'administration ont aussi beaucoup augmenté. Vous avez reçu deux revues dont vous ne défrayez qu'une partie du coût. L'autre partie a été payée au moyen de dons et, en grande partie, au moyen de subventions gouvernementales. Au point de vue comptabilité, chaque nouveau membre à \$3 a augmenté le déficit. Il n'a existé aucune bonne raison *financière* pour rechercher de nouveaux membres ou de nouvelles cotisations.

Des milliers de personnes, nous le croyons, seront heureuses de devenir membres ou abonnés. Maintenant, à \$5, nous pourrions les accueillir en tant que collaborateurs ou associés. Je suis persuadé que vous ainsi que tous nos membres, préférerez cette nouvelle perspective. La cotisation de \$5 a été approuvée non seulement par le Conseil national, mais — après publication d'avis dans les *Nouvelles d'Urbanisme* de l'été — par tous les membres, sans exception, à l'Assemblée annuelle à Vancouver.

Le paiement de \$5 — pour renouvellements ou nouveaux membres datant du 1 janvier ou plus tard — vous donnera la satisfaction de participer au coût d'une activité collective d'une très grande importance. Si nous doublons le nombre de membres, l'Association s'acheminera vers la stabilité financière qu'elle devrait avoir.

Nous aurons aussi besoin d'octrois, de dons et de dotations si nous voulons entreprendre ce qui est nécessaire à un travail éducatif efficace sur les problèmes épineux de la croissance urbaine; mais, naturellement, cette assistance ne pourra être obtenue que si les membres assurent un appui constant à l'Association. Le Conseil exécutif national a décidé de doubler ses efforts pour obtenir des fonds additionnels. Il fut aussi décidé d'étudier minutieusement, par le truchement de comités spéciaux, nos objectifs, notre organisation et notre administration; d'évaluer notre programme de publication; et de trouver un moyen de multiplier notre efficacité en gagnant à l'urbanisme l'appui du public.

Durant cette période d'évaluation et de croissance, je suis certain que vous voudrez participer activement à l'A.C.U. Vous pourrez aider à faire de l'Association un médium où des Canadiens de partout échangeront des connaissances relatives à une meilleure affectation des principes d'urbanisme au développement de leur ville. Je crois que ce numéro des *Nouvelles* et celui de décembre de la *Revue Canadienne d'Urbanisme* vous rappelleront plusieurs raisons pour demeurer un participant dans l'A.C.U.

Vous pouvez aider d'une façon vitale en trouvant des nouveaux membres — actif (\$5) et de soutien (\$25).

Etes-vous membre d'un bureau, d'un club ou d'un autre groupe civique qui devrait être membre de soutien?

La cotisation annuelle de \$25 (pour un membre de soutien) donne droit à six exemplaires (expédiés à six adresses individuelles si on le désire) de chacune de nos publications. Ainsi, si votre Conseil municipal devient un membre de soutien, cela veut dire que six conseillers municipaux pourront recevoir personnellement toutes nos publications; si le Conseil désire augmenter le nombre de ses abonnés à nos publications, il ne lui en coûtera que \$4 pour chaque nom additionnel. Actuellement, nous comptons plus de 250 membres de soutien.

Vous serez aussi intéressés à savoir que nous avons parmi les membres de soutien, des particuliers qui veulent être membres à \$25 pour aider une bonne cause.

Peut-être ferez-vous un don spécial pour le support général de l'A.C.U., si vos moyens le permettent. Nous n'avons jamais fait de campagne pour des dons; mais je crois que nous devrions le faire et que nos membres aimeraient nous aider dans un tel effort.

Surtout au cours de cette nouvelle année, avec notre objectif, notre organisation et notre financement à l'étude et avec plusieurs problèmes vitaux en perspective, j'espère que vous nous ferez vos suggestions, que vous contribuerez des nouvelles en ce qui concerne l'activité et les problèmes d'urbanisme dans votre région, que vous trouverez plusieurs associés dans votre ville ou votre province qui feront cause commune avec vous pour l'amélioration urbaine, et que vous sentirez que vous participez à une activité canadienne très essentielle — essayant d'établir un lien entre l'intérêt que vous portez aux facilités physiques de votre ville et vos aspirations pour une meilleure vie, en particulier et dans la société.

ERIC BEECROFT

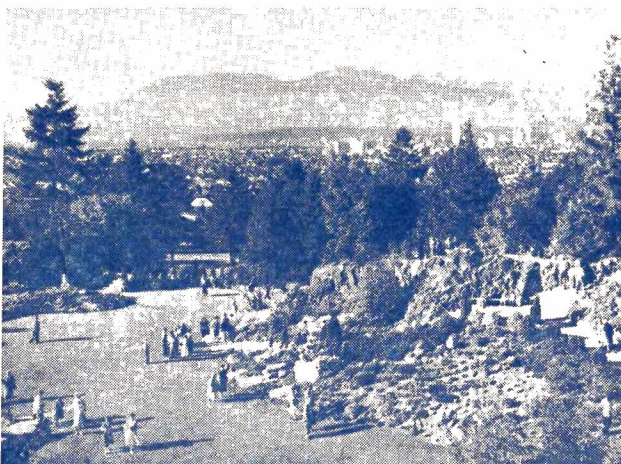


Photo: Alan H. Armstrong

This is Queen Elizabeth Park in Vancouver as seen during the pre-Conference tour on September 29th. The tour was kindly provided by the Vancouver Town Planning Commission for all delegates.

A selection of memorable quotations from the Conference discussions will be found on pages 5 to 8; and a number of the Conference talks will be published in the *Community Planning Review*.

"The Urgent Need for Planning"

Viewpoint of a former Alderman and Mayor

On this theme, Mr. Alan S. Stewart, Q.C. of Owen Sound gave his presidential address to the Ontario Municipal Association at its recent annual convention. Mr. Stewart said that he spoke from the viewpoint of a former Alderman and Mayor, now turned City Clerk and Solicitor, one of whose duties was to serve as Secretary and legal adviser to a local Planning Board. Following are excerpts from Mr. Stewart's address.

Tax payers in many urban municipalities complain bitterly about the cost of tearing up perfectly good streets in order to lay sewers and water mains of larger capacity in order to serve an ever-growing population. Other tax payers try to grin and bear it when they see perfectly good houses and stores torn down in order to provide a right-of-way for a new highway required to satisfy the needs of an ever-increasing number of motorists. Highly-assessed real estate has to be acquired by purchase or expropriation in order to serve a variety of urgent public needs such as sites for off-street parking lots and for sewage disposal plants. Some of these problems would never have arisen, and certainly the bad effects of all of them would have been greatly reduced, if members of previous municipal councils and previous provincial administrations had planned more wisely . . .

"Give the job to Joe"

No group of humans is infallible . . . but let us sharpen up at least to the point of learning by the mistakes of our predecessors. Most municipal officials, both elected and appointed, honestly believe in planning; but most of us don't do anything about it. We are willing to devote our time and talents to the so-called 'practical' problems — those about which the taxpayers continually bother us: the tax rate; extensions of sewer and water service; better streets; stricter enforcement of the traffic laws and so on. These are urgent questions of short-term planning. Most of us are willing to let someone else worry about the more important matter of long-term planning. "Don't put me on the Planning Board. I have too much to do as a member of the Works Committee." "Give the job to old Joe. He has lots of time". We shouldn't concern ourselves about how much or how little time Joe has. We should be worrying about Joe's capabilities as a planner. Municipal Councils should be appointing to the Planning Boards in their communities the best men and women obtainable; and the Planning Boards should be provided with funds sufficient to enable them to obtain sound professional advice.

"Give your Planning Board the same respect you give to the Finance Committee"

Some aspects of planning do not tend to increase the popularity of the responsible body or bodies which initiate the planning and are responsible for the enforcement of planning legislation. Situations can and do arise where the conversion of a parcel of real estate to industrial or commercial use will mean a handsome profit to the land-owner and increased assessment to the municipality, but such conversion may well be contrary to the best interests of the community. Dealing with such situations calls for long-sighted clear thinking and courage on the part of those responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Land Use or Zoning By-law.

Many municipalities, chiefly the rural ones and the smaller urban municipalities, have never established Planning Boards. Others have established Boards which do not function properly, either because the persons comprising them do not take a proper interest in their work or because municipal councils refuse to give proper support to such Boards. If you do not have a Planning Board in your community, start working to establish one. If you do have a Planning Board, don't regard it as a necessary evil, or look upon your planning adviser as a minor official. Give your Planning Board the same respect you give to the Finance Committee of your council. If you consider your Board unworthy of such respect, change its membership and appoint to it people who will see that it *earns* respect. Regard your planning adviser as an official equal in importance to your Assessment Commissioner or your City Treasurer. If you cannot so regard him — dismiss him and hire a better adviser.

Problems which cannot be settled at the municipal level

Some thoughtful citizens are of the opinion that too much highly productive farm land in the Niagara Peninsula is being converted to other uses. Other thoughtful people, looking well to the future, are wondering about the advisability of setting a limit upon the size of Metropolitan Toronto. They see the advantages of a huge concentrated industrial, commercial and residential area with its high productive capacity and tremendous potential for the sale of consumer goods. On the other hand they weigh the disadvantages which inevitably follow such a concentration of population, such as congested traffic, air pollution, and the difficulty of providing water supply and sewage disposal services to an urban area whose perimeter is constantly growing. Will it be in the best interests of the people in Ontario and particularly of those future citizens who will live, work and raise families in this rapidly growing area to allow Toronto to rival in size New York City or London in the years to come? Large Corporations and large municipalities will inevitably desire from time to time to convert acres of productive farm land to urban uses. Such conversion may be highly profitable and advantageous in the immediate economic sense to the corporation or municipality concerned; but, perhaps on the other hand, it may be disadvantageous to the future well-being of the people of Ontario as a whole. We must have people in authority at both the Provincial and the Municipal level of Government who will have the courage to make proper decisions in all such situations.

Guidance versus Leadership

Planning for the future of Ontario covers such a wide field and involves so many problems which necessarily

transcend municipal boundaries that it seems imperative that the initiative must be taken by the Provincial Administration. The Province has been 'guiding' the municipalities in matters of planning and I think the time has come for guidance to be replaced by positive leadership and direction.

Regional Development Associations have been organized in a substantial part of the Province under the guidance of the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development. I suggest that the remainder of the Province be organized in the same manner and that these Regional Development Associations make planning their primary function and the location of industry a secondary function. A suggested practical approach to the Province-wide problem of planning might be the following:

Firstly: The Province could enact legislation which would result in a master plan for the future development of Ontario whereby future generations would be protected from the menace of over-crowded urban areas, whereby river valleys and lakeshore lands would be preserved for recreational use free from the menace of pollution by sewage and industrial wastes and whereby a proper balance would be guaranteed in the use of land as between the agricultural and industrial needs of our population.

Secondly: The Province could lay down policy and

define specific duties for the Regional Development Associations. These duties might well include the co-ordination of the efforts of Conservation Authorities, Reforestation Committees of County Councils, and Industrial Boards and Commissions operating within the Region as well as the co-ordination of the work of local planning boards.

Thirdly: The local Planning Boards could continue to function as they do now, dealing with planning matters within their local jurisdiction.

I recognize the fact that to be effective, such an organization would require to be staffed at all levels by competent well-trained people. All this would cost money and would inevitably result in increased taxation at either or both the Provincial or Municipal level. The following story illustrates what I consider should be the proper mental approach to the payment of taxes for this worthy purpose.

"Oliver Wendell Holmes once chided his law clerk for grumbling about the taxes he had to pay. "Do you like to pay taxes, sir?" the young man asked incredulously. "Yes, I do, young man", Justice Holmes replied. "With taxes I buy civilization."

In paying taxes to finance the cost of planning for a better Ontario for the future, we are buying civilization.

Conference Comments

Heard at Vancouver, September 29 — October 2

At the National Planning Conference, there were so many talks and statements worth printing for all of our members — and for members to distribute in their own communities — that we cannot publish them all at once. Both the December and March issues of the COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW will contain excellent material arising out of the Conference, as well as other articles.

The Regional City

Gordon Stephenson, Professor of Town and Regional Planning, University of Toronto

With imaginative regional planning — so lacking at present — natural economic forces can be properly related to the public need. The region can become a constellation of communities with the great city as heart. The regional city may be sounder in every way than the city with endless, inchoate suburban growth. I see no valid reason why public bodies, especially provincial governments with federal co-operation under N.H.A., should not assist in the process by assembling land in the right places.

In the resulting new towns I think there should be residences of all kinds in well designed neighbourhoods. Some of the basic units will be industrial areas, and some commercial areas. I hope the commercial areas will be more than a string of shops floating in a vast car park. We need new suburban hearts as well as bodies. The old town centre, although generally obsolete in layout nowadays, was much more than a collection of shops.

The Anomalies of our City Civilization

George S. Mooney, Executive Director, Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities

... Lacking any overall plan, there has been an imbalance in our progress: rapid in some directions, slow in others, marking time and even losing ground in some quarters. Our cities are an example of the uneven advances that we have been making.

In urban housing we have overbuilt for the rich and underbuilt for the poor. We have widened main thoroughfares at public expense for the benefit of the community, and, by our failure to regulate their use, we have allowed the private automobile to crowd public transit almost off the streets We have built pleasant suburban communities and have left unattended the blight and creeping decay of the city's slums. . . .

We have no adequate plans to mobilize and channel public and private initiative and spending into a co-operative and integrated program of urban growth and development, including urban renewal. Nor have we proper priorities even for the things we are doing or which we contemplate doing. As a consequence, pro-

jects of demonstrably high community need and importance are side-tracked for projects of relatively low need and importance; and this applies to both private and public spending on community developments. . . .

Sprawl: scattered residential development

James W. Wilson, Executive Director,
Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board of B.C.

Many factors promote urban sprawl. Of these the following are probably the most important:— availability of relatively low-cost land (as long as not too many people appear); low taxes (with the same qualification); the mobility of the average Canadian; in some areas, the climate, which removes the danger of being snowed in; the presence of services such as roads, electric power, telephone, and water supply; paradoxically, the lack of services in so-called urban areas, with the result that there is no advantage in settling in such an area rather than an admittedly rural area; excessive land subdivision and promotion; and lastly, the absence of effective planning and zoning regulations, by local government.

The re-assembly of land, once subdivided, and especially built on, is a difficult and expensive business. Thus *sprawl and speculative subdivision can sterilize the future of an area.*

Where there is no control over residential settlement it becomes practically impossible to plan services and facilities rationally. This applies particularly to schools, utilities and all municipal services. Sprawl puts municipalities, school boards and utility companies in the position of the farm idiot who spends his time chasing the hen in order to catch her egg wherever she may choose to lay it.

Satellites and Green Belts

James E. Walker, Councillor, Township of
North York, Ontario

What's so good about size? . . . The *slow* way to correct sprawl is to set no limit on the size of our cities. While that one giant city is stuffing itself, growing bigger at the belly, and reaching out for more and more and more, no nice little ring of satellite cities with intelligent planning policies designed to wipe out sprawl can possibly come into existence. The famous walled cities of the past must have had some rhyme or reason in their planning. They were content to accept limitations on size and erected solid walls around their limits to prove it. People and industry that could not be accommodated simply settled and thrived in the next walled city or started one of their own. The modern version of a stone wall should be a peaceful, soul-satisfying belt of rural farm land or green belt.

Sprawl and Redevelopment

Stanley H. Pickett, Urban Redevelopment
Officer, CPAC

If the blighted areas are cleared, the people are going to have to be rehoused and probably rehoused on peripheral land in many cases. I sincerely hope they will not sprawl on that peripheral land, but that they will be designed onto it and live on it. There is therefore a very close relationship between sprawl

and redevelopment. This leads me to one thing which has come out of our conference, the need for wholeness of view. You cannot consider a single improvement alone; you cannot even consider the sum of changes in relation to the city alone; you have to consider them in their regional setting.

"The essence of proper planning"

John C. Oliver, Member of the Board of
Administration, City of Vancouver

I should like to emphasize again that it is my opinion, as one of the senior administrators in the City, that the essence of proper planning is the closest possible relationship between the Director of Planning and the heads of all other civic departments. When this relationship is sound, all departments take an active part in the planning process and are jointly responsible for it. At the same time, the Planning Department is brought face to face with the operating and administrative difficulties inherent in any proposal and with its financial implications.

The Newfoundland Formula

Honourable S. J. Hefferton,
Minister of Public Welfare,
Newfoundland; National Councillor of CPAC

Unless the town plan proves itself to be desirable and acceptable as such by the great majority of the citizens, then administration is extremely difficult and regardless of all rules and regulations, planning will not produce the desired effect. From experience in Newfoundland, I have discovered that in order to produce a workable plan for any community, we must first promote the idea of planning, then create a practical and soundly-based plan, and finally administer it with firmness and tact. These three phases, promotion, creation and administration, are the formula to which we work.

Municipal Boundaries

P. G. Davies, Q.C., Clyde, Alberta.

Growth has no respect for municipal boundaries. . . . The five-man Alberta Royal Commission unanimously agreed that boundaries in the Calgary and Edmonton areas were obsolete and recommended, in each case, consolidation into one central city. . . .

The wide variation in assessment and taxes within each of the metropolitan areas and the poverty of some of the fringes has been due largely to the concentration of industrial and commercial property in certain areas and the concentration of housing in others. If a municipal authority is to be solvent and capable of carrying the municipal services incidental to housing the population, the whole area should have equal access to the tax base. This can only be satisfactorily accomplished in most cases by complete consolidation.

Planning and the Capital Budget

C.-E. Campeau, National President, CPAC,
Director of Planning, City of Montreal

We are speaking of the influence of planning on capital budgeting. I would like to interject one remark on the influence of capital budgeting on planning. When



Mr. C.-E. Campeau, The Honourable W. D. Black, and Mr. George S. Mooney, viewing model of Vancouver Civic Auditorium now being constructed. Model was part of exhibit on display at the recent National Planning Conference held at Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

we plan in any city, it is to accomplish something. The Master Plan, as an image, might be very interesting as a nice tapestry on the wall; but if it is not conceived in such a way as to come within the financial capacity of the city — to come within a well-considered budget so far as major improvements are concerned — it is useless.

Cooperation between all levels of Government

H. Peter Oberlander, Associate Professor,
Community and Regional Planning,
University of British Columbia

Integration and co-operation on an orderly, continuing and well-established basis between all levels of government, between all aspects of administration, is far more economical and fruitful than merely adjusting boundaries which, upon adjustment, are usually out of date once again.

Need for Low-Cost Housing

Mrs. J. R. Hoag, Chairman of the Town
Planning Commission, City of Regina

Indicative of the magnitude of the problem is the figure of 350,000 families who share accommodation and the estimated 100,000 dwellings in need of major repair or replacement.

Taking into consideration that we have done relatively little to house this group, the magnitude of the job to be done is rather staggering, especially when we view future prospects. It is estimated that Canada's population will double in the next twenty-five years. Within the past seven years, we have admitted more than one million immigrants. What will the next seven bring?

The trend is now for larger families. This is indeed a challenge of thought-provoking proportion to test the calibre of the best municipal minds.

Only a few communities have made any attempt to provide moderate or low income rentals. As long as the housing industry could earn attractive profits from the erection of the more expensive homes, it naturally catered to this particular market.

Municipalities have had access to financial assistance for the provision of low income rentals under Sections 16 and 36 of the National Housing Act. Why have these Sections not been more fully used?

Unfortunately, the name "subsidized housing" was tagged on to Section 36. This created a thoroughly erroneous impression and an antagonistic attitude in the public mind. Economics is not an easy subject to teach the public and when it is handicapped by a name that is distasteful it becomes an impossible job.

Municipalities must realize that the housing of low income families is part and parcel of the overall community Plan and is no longer a subject for petty controversy.

Low cost Housing

V. L. Leigh, Chairman, Canadian
Construction Association Housing Committee

The challenge is great and urgent, but I believe a smoothly working partnership between government, management, labour and finance is capable of providing the opportunity. The desire of home ownership is latent in every Canadian. He alone must make the choice — granted it is a difficult one in view of all the high pressure selling and advertising methods of our competitors for his weekly pay cheque.

The house builder, the manufacturer of supplies, etc., together with their employees must remember that if they are to have steady employment in the years ahead they must look for much of their own annual incomes from a successful attempt to house the under \$5,000 a year income group.

True, it will be a bread and butter business, but facts must be faced. The bulk of our population is in this group and its very size should counteract the smaller profit per unit.

Low cost housing: mass production

Richard Locke, Vice-President, Engineered
Buildings, Limited, Calgary

It has been the experience of the organization I represent that the largest saving that can be effected by the construction industry in producing homes is by virtue of mass production and sales volume, permitting a more effective use of materials and labour, and a reduction in selling expense, which must be recognized as part of the house cost. To achieve sales volume to accommodate mass production methods, it becomes increasingly urgent that expert attention be paid to exterior stylings and variations, interior planning and correct site developments.

Two of the major factors that tend to discourage the benefits of mass production are: (1) the difficulties encountered in acquiring suitable land at a price conducive to developing lower cost housing, and (2) a lack

of knowledge regarding the availability and extent of mortgage funds in sufficient time to allow for the long range planning necessary for mass production on an economical basis.

To further substantiate my belief in the mass production theory, I submit that the 1,500 low-rental housing units produced by our organization in Western Canada, as well as certain other low cost housing developments built during the last two or three years are a tangible contribution to low-cost housing in our market area and have probably served, to some extent, to stabilize the cost of housing in that particular region.

"our old friend the row house"

Gordon Stephenson

I think we must assume that families with children should live in houses.... I have not yet come across the North American child who will be other than a confounded nuisance in an apartment block. In redevelopment and in new development we should, perhaps, think of large numbers of apartments at ground level. This will lead us to our old friend the row house.... If we planned and used row houses intelligently we could, as an addition to the existing range, easily double the density of suburban residential development, with a great saving in roads and in services, and with a great saving in distances between homes, schools, playgrounds and shops.

Industrial Estates

Gordon Stephenson

Many of the great suburban industrial estates are truly modern. The Province of Nova Scotia is taking steps to ensure the development of modern industrial estates. In the economic sense it is putting first things first. It may not be long before governments and industrialists take steps to ensure that there is adequate housing for industrial workers. There is precedent in the enlightened action of many nineteenth century industrialists.

Location of Industry

Stanley H. Pickett

Proper location of industry is vital to the distribution of functions within a region. There must be good industrial location, and with it good location of housing for the people who work in the industries.... It is utter folly to crave for industry in the community and yet turn your back on the people who are going to work in the industry. The attitude of mind which wants industry plus very high class residential areas only, is not realistic and will not succeed in the long run.

"the life cycle is a circle"

Gordon Stephenson

What allowance are we making for the aged, this growing, important section of the population? I don't know a suburb or a subdivision where they are taken into account in the thinking that is sometimes mistaken for planning. I know that in the Netherlands old people's houses are built in the right places, near the primary schools, because the life cycle is a circle.

An Architect's Conclusions

James A. Murray, Architect; Professor of Architecture, University of Toronto
Editor, *The Canadian Architect*.

The theory of the school-centred neighbourhood development is increasingly valid.

The external triumph and local defeat of the automobile is the primary problem of physical planning in residential neighbourhoods and in their relationship to the total city structure.

Any solution of buildings or site planning which destroys or is detrimental to the family unit is, whatever other justifications there may be, fatally in error.

The residential flight to suburban sprawl in residential terms is not altogether a vote for suburbia but rather a protest against the city as it is. The task is to rebuild the city as it should be, as a pleasant, stimulating, convenient and safe way of life for all the seven stages of man. It is currently a rather nasty setting, particularly for the beginning and end of the performance.

Nova Scotia Appoints Director of Community Planning

The Minister of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Nova Scotia has announced the appointment of Mr. Donald J. Bird as Director of Community Planning for the Province.

A native of Cumberland County, Mr. Bird was educated in Amherst public schools and Mount Allison University and graduated in Civil Engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College. He served, during the World War, in the Royal Navy. Until his recent appointment, he was Planning Engineer for the Municipality of the County of Halifax where he has been responsible for the planning and subdivision control of the suburbs of the Halifax area. He was Chairman of the Joint Survey Committee representing the Province, the City of Halifax, the Town of Dartmouth and the Municipality of the County of Halifax, in charge of the general engineering survey of the Halifax Metropolitan area which has recently been completed.

Mr. Bird is the first Director of Community Planning of the Department of Municipal Affairs. He will be in charge of the Community Planning Branch of this Department. His duties will relate to community planning in all of its phases including the preparation of official plans, and zoning by-laws, the approval and control of subdivisions, the preparation of research studies, planning surveys and reports and the administration of the Community Planning legislation of the Province. Within this field, he will be responsible to promote community planning throughout the Province and to foster interest in it among municipalities, planning groups and similar organizations and the general public. He will discuss community planning with municipal councils, officials and planning boards and will advise and assist municipalities and their officials in planning problems.



Photo : Marie-Louis Pelletier

Conseil exécutif de la Division du Québec de l'A.C.U. (au congrès annuel à Chicoutimi). De gauche à droite : 1ère rangée: Georges-F. Séguin (Montréal), secrétaire trésorier; Alex Thompson (Trois-Rivières et Arvida), 2ème vice-président; Charles-Edouard Campeau (Montréal), président; Benoît Sylvain (Rimouski), 1er vice-président; Jean Cimon (Québec), secrétaire honoraire; Roland Bédard (Québec), trésorier honoraire. 2ème rangée: Jean-Robert Bonnier (Montréal), Maurice Tessier (Rimouski), Roger Gagnon (Montréal), Armand Demers (Chicoutimi). 3ème rangée: Benoît Rajotte (Montréal), Henri Labrie (Rimouski), Jean-Paul Légaré (Rimouski), Roger Marier (Montréal), conseiller technique.

Congrès de l'A.C.U. — Division du Québec

C'est dans la magnifique ville de Rimouski que la Division du Québec de l'Association Canadienne d'Urbanisme tenait son congrès annuel du 13 au 15 septembre. Des délégués venus de plusieurs villes et municipalités de la Province participèrent avec entrain et cordialité aux conférences; et les discussions ont démontré que l'urbanisme est une question primordiale dans les différentes localités de la Province.

Monsieur Elzéar Côté, maire de Rimouski, accompagné des membres du conseil et du maire de Mont-Joli, souhaite la bienvenue aux délégués, et une magnifique réception a été offerte à tous les congressistes par les autorités municipales.

Dans la salle municipale de l'Hôtel de Ville, décorée d'une magnifique exposition d'urbanisme et d'habitations, Monsieur C.-E. Campeau, ing. p., président national de l'A.C.U. et président de la Division du Québec, présenta un rapport de toutes les activités de la Division pour l'année écoulée. Monsieur Georges Séguin, secrétaire-trésorier provincial, présenta ensuite le rapport financier de la Division pour l'exercice 1956-57.

Sous la présidence de Monsieur Jean-Paul Légaré, président de la Section de Rimouski, une conférence-forum a été présentée. Monsieur Jean Cimon, urbaniste du Service d'Urbanisme du Ministère des Affaires Municipales, présenta un magnifique exposé des différents types de construction avec explications et photos à l'appui. Monsieur Roland Bédard, directeur du Service d'Urbanisme de Québec, brossa un tableau très intéressant sur les problèmes d'urbanisme de la ville de Québec. Monsieur Benoît Rajotte, chef du bureau administratif de l'Office de l'Habitation Salubre de Montréal, présenta un exposé du Plan Dozois, aujourd'hui appelé les Habitations Jeanne-Mance, et démontra l'importance du côté social dans le développement d'un tel projet. Le forum qui suivit ces conférences fut très animé, et les nombreuses questions soumisees aux participants ont été discutées d'une façon constructive empreintes de franche cordialité.

Le samedi matin 14 septembre, Monsieur Roger Gagnon, ing.p. et directeur adjoint du Service d'Urbanisme de la ville de Montréal, présenta une conférence sur la technique de l'urbanisation dans nos villes du Québec. Un forum suivit cette conférence.

Après cette brillante conférence-forum, Monsieur Campeau prit le fauteuil pour déclarer l'assemblée générale ouverte, et après avoir présenté le travail accompli au cours du terme 1956-57, il invita les membres du Comité de nomination à procéder aux élections du Conseil exécutif du prochain exercice. Sous la présidence de Monsieur Henri Labrie de Rimouski, les officiers suivants ont été élus:

Honorable Paul Dozois (Montréal-Québec) patron d'honneur

Jean-Louis Doucet (Québec) patron d'honneur

C.-E. Campeau (Montréal) président

Benoît Sylvain (Rimouski) 1er vice-président

Alex Thompson (Arvida) 2ème vice-président

Jean Cimon (Québec) secrétaire honoraire

Roland Bédard (Québec) trésorier honoraire

Georges-F. Séguin (Montréal) secrétaire-trésorier

Roger Gagnon (Montréal) directeur

Benoît Rajotte (Montréal) directeur

Armand Demers (Chicoutimi) directeur

Norman Hartenstein (Saint-Laurent) directeur

Jean-Paul Légaré (Rimouski) directeur

Hazen Sise (Montréal) directeur

Jean-Robert Bonnier (Montréal) directeur

Roland Rondeau (Charlesbourg) directeur

Armand Biron (Beloeil) directeur

Louis-Philippe Toupin (Saint-Jean) directeur

Jacques Simard (Préville) directeur

Maurice Tessier (Rimouski) directeur

Harold Spence-Sales (Montréal) directeur

Lucien Hétu (Montréal) conseiller technique

Burroughs Pelletier (Québec) conseiller technique

Roger Marier (Montréal) conseiller technique

Monsieur C.-E. Campeau remercia les congressistes de cette marque de confiance et se déclara particulièrement heureux de constater l'ampleur de notre mouvement et le nombre toujours grandissant des membres représentant toutes les classes de la société qui s'intéressent de plus en plus à la cause de l'urbanisme et l'intérêt de chacun au sein de l'Association.

Sur réception d'un télégramme du maire de la ville de Sorel invitant la Division du Québec à tenir ses prochaines assises dans sa ville, il a été adopté à l'unanimité que le prochain congrès sera tenu dans la ville de Sorel.

Les congressistes eurent le très grand avantage de visiter du haut des airs, les développements de Rimouski, Forestville, Bersimis, Labrieville, Manicouagan, Hauterive, Baie Comeau, Mont-Joli et nombreux autres endroits. Pendant trois heures, dans un magnifique avion de la compagnie Québecair, chacun a été à même de constater les beautés naturelles et les sites enchanteurs des rives du Saint-Laurent ainsi que les développements fantastiques des endroits ci-haut mentionnés.

Après cette visite aérienne, les autorités municipales de Mont-Joli offrirent une réception dans le nouvel Hôtel de Ville que les congressistes ont visité et admiré.

Le congrès s'est terminé par un grand banquet à l'Hôtel St-Louis de Rimouski. Monsieur Roger Marier, directeur régional de la Société Centrale d'Hypothèques et de Logement, dans un exposé très intéressant et aussi très à point, fit ressortir la nécessité d'un programme d'urbanisme et les avantages qui en découlent pour les villes que désirent progresser. (Cette causerie sera publiée dans la REVUE CANADIENNE D'URBANISME, décembre, 1957.)

Tous les congressistes ont manifesté la ferme intention de continuer à travailler avec force au développement de l'urbanisme et formulé le vœu de se retrouver l'an prochain à Sorel pour fraterniser et constater avec joie les progrès accomplis au cours du prochain terme.

LÉO LEMAY,
Rapporteur

Président de l'Institut d'Urbanisme du Canada

M. Burroughs Pelletier, directeur du Service d'Urbanisme de la Province de Québec, a été élu président de l'Institut d'Urbanisme du Canada, lors de son congrès annuel tenu récemment au Château du Lac Beauport.

Né à Montréal et diplômé en Génie Civil de l'Université McGill, M. Burroughs Pelletier est un bilingue parfait et un orateur distingué. Les autres officiers élus sont MM. A. G. Martin de Calgary et A.L.S. Nash, vice-présidents, et Hugh T. Lemon, secrétaire.

M. Pelletier a déclaré, à l'issue du congrès, que l'urbanisme avait fait des progrès considérables dans la Province de Québec depuis quelques années. Là où les urbanistes étaient mal reçus, il y a vingt ans, ils sont aujourd'hui accueillis à bras ouverts, on les consulte et on suit leurs conseils. Le public s'est rendu compte que les urbanistes faisaient un ouvrage constructif et utile à tous.

"Depuis la guerre", de poursuivre M. Pelletier, "les développements urbains, dans les grandes et les petites agglomérations, ont dépassé les prévisions, et c'est surtout dans ces quartiers nouveaux que le besoin de l'urbanisme s'est fait sentir".

L'opinion du lecteur

LA BANLIEUE DE MONTRÉAL

Le récent "Numéro de Québec" de la REVUE CANADIENNE D'URBANISME a provoqué maints commentaires dans la presse. Voici quelques extraits significatifs d'une lettre de M. Pierre Benoît, de Saint-Bruno, petit village de la région métropolitaine de Montréal. M. Pierre Benoît est membre actif de l'A.C.U.

"Après lecture du numéro spécial de la REVUE CANADIENNE D'URBANISME sur la Province de Québec, je suis plus que jamais convaincu de l'importance de cette science de l'urbanisme qui est tellement négligée dans notre province et dans le pays tout entier.

"En lisant ce numéro, je ne puis m'empêcher de penser à une région qui est en voie de devenir l'une des plus laides de l'Amérique du Nord. La banlieue de Montréal s'étend chaque jour davantage et c'est toujours plus moche puisque ce développement semble se faire au petit bonheur, sans plan d'ensemble, et que chaque nouvelle réalisation répète les erreurs des précédentes selon le mauvais goût généralisé des entrepreneurs en construction.

"Ce qui est encore plus terrible à mon avis, c'est qu'on s'habitue à cette laideur et à ces erreurs et qu'à la longue on cesse de réagir pour accepter l'inévitable. Il faut vraiment partir pendant quelques semaines — un voyage aux Etats-Unis suffit — pour se rendre compte de l'orientation que nous sommes en train de donner à notre métropole du Canada.

"A notre retour d'un voyage en automobile en Floride, l'hiver dernier, ma femme et moi avons été envahis par un terrible sentiment de dépression et de dégoût en contemplant l'arrivée à Montréal par la rive Sud, c'est-à-dire Ville Jacques-Cartier, Mackayville, Longueuil, etc.: quelle horreur! et comment avons-nous pu en arriver là, c'est désespérant!

"Tout est à faire et rien, ou si peu, ne se fait de vraiment bien! La route Québec-Montréal est un désastre et chaque village traversé est aussi laid que le précédent ou le suivant.

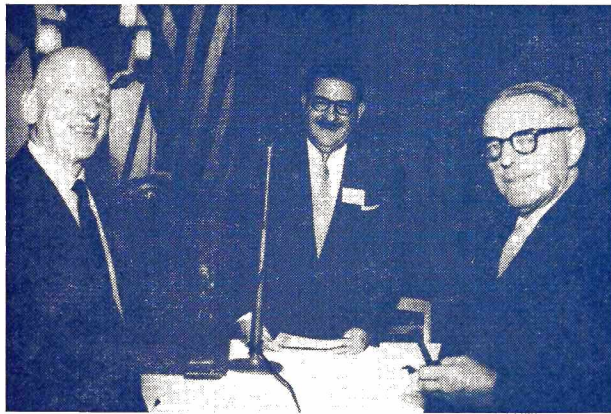
"La seule solution intelligente serait un plan d'ensemble pour le développement de toute la Province, mais à quoi sert de rêver! Pour l'instant, il vaut mieux tâcher d'éveiller l'opinion publique — n'est-ce pas là le but de notre Association? — et de la gagner peu à peu aux pratiques de l'urbanisme. Je crois, pour ma part, que c'est surtout de ce côté que l'effort du Service Provincial d'Urbanisme devrait porter en ce moment. Il y aurait là matière à des émissions de télévision comme "Prise de Bec" et Alban Flamand.

PIERRE BENOÎT

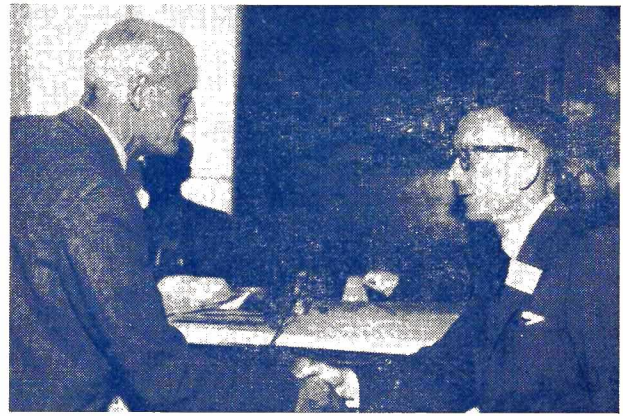
Collaboration et Prudence

Les suggestions d'un plan d'urbanisme sont toujours discutables . . . Ce n'est qu'à ces deux conditions: collaboration du public et prudence des autorités, qu'un plan d'urbanisme peut être appliqué avec profit et contribuer au meilleur aménagement du développement urbain.

La Tribune, Sherbrooke



Mr. Tom McDonald of Vancouver (left) and Honourable Sir Brian Dunfield of St. John's (right) received Honorary Membership awards from Mr. C.-E. Campeau of Montreal, President of the CPAC.



Mr. P. R. U. Stratton (left) received the Honorary Membership award from Mr. George L. MacDonald of Toronto, Vice-President of the CPAC.

Honorary Membership Awards 1957

The following quotations are from the scrolls presented to the three new Honorary Members of the Community Planning Association of Canada.

The Honourable Sir Brian Dunfield Past President of the CPAC

In 1942, before this Association was conceived, you had been appointed to the Chairmanship of a Commission of Enquiry on Housing and Town Planning in St. John's. Out of this enquiry came the creation of the St. John's Housing Corporation which has revitalized the growth and development of your City. From this rich experience and from your long Chairmanship of the St. John's Town Planning Commission, you have become one of the seasoned statesmen in our midst — a living example of the survival and success of the citizen-planner. How you must have prodded your fellow-citizens — and needled the authorities — and set them all into action by your persistent mastery of the details of each problem! These object-lessons stand out in the memorable reports of the Commission of Enquiry. And how you have needled us in CPAC and kept us mindful of our role as a national association of citizen-planners!

Many Canadians have learned from you that better housing depends upon better city-building and that better city-building is essential for the good life. We thank you for this, and we hope that — to use your own well-remembered words — you will live long to “preach the gospel”.

Tom McDonald

**Secretary Treasurer, British Columbia Division,
Community Planning Association of Canada**

To our members in every part of Canada, you are known for your tireless devotion to the object of the Association: “to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada.” From your presence and example, we have derived both inspiration and practical help. . . . We have learned from

you the high importance of supporting all citizen groups in their efforts to advance the cause of sound planning. We have admired your sincere and persistent approach to the responsible public authorities whenever planning problems have been considered. . . .

A leading planning authority once described you as representing “the happy combination of the citizen's interest in planning with the expert's knowledge of the planning process.” Our Association holds you in high esteem for that achievement, and we wish you many more years of happiness in this work.

P. R. U. Stratton

**Treasurer, Vancouver Housing Association;
former National Councillor of the CPAC**

Our Association wishes to recognize the many years of service you have dedicated to planning and housing. Through your untiring efforts and leadership the Vancouver Housing Association was instituted; and since that day you have never ceased to work for housing for the aged and those of low income. . . . You have also been an ardent and persistent advocate of planning principles as a member of the Vancouver Town Planning Commission, as a member and national councillor of the Community Planning Association of Canada and as President of the Vancouver Housing Association. You have persistently and relentlessly encouraged and stimulated governments and organizations to perceive the wisdom of planning. You epitomize Socrates who said of himself: “I am that gadfly which God has attached to the State and all day long and in all places am always fastening upon you, arousing, persuading and reproaching you”. Your devoted and disinterested efforts for planning have been a source of inspiration to all those with whom you have been associated.

Different Approaches to Renewal Studies

A Redevelopment Study of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1957. City of Halifax, \$3.00.

An Urban Renewal Study for the City of Winnipeg, C.P.R. Notre Dame Area.

The Redevelopment Study for the City of Halifax is in two volumes, Volume I being the report of Professor Gordon Stephenson and Volume II containing supplementary material prepared by John McVittie of the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University. The Winnipeg study was prepared by Professor W. Gerson of the School of Architecture at the University of Manitoba, and now of the University of British Columbia.

Both reports are excellent examples of their type. That for Halifax is a city-wide study of housing and social conditions leading to a twelve-point program of action to construct new housing for people displaced from redevelopment areas, and to redevelop badly blighted areas in accordance with a comprehensive plan. The report is beautifully produced and well illustrated with many photographs and drawings. The cumulative effect of the series of diagrams in which physical and

social defects of the city are examined is tremendous, and it is hard to see how the case for housing and redevelopment could be more forcibly presented.

The Winnipeg study, in sharp contrast, is devoted to a relatively small area of the city which it examines in the greatest detail. Within this area the report recommends the carrying out of two pilot projects, the experience from which may be used in wider development at a later date. Professor Gerson recognizes the limitations of this type of study and particularly comments on the lack of general planning of land development throughout the metropolitan area, which he rightly regards as a prerequisite of any sound renewal action.

Taken together, these two studies are excellent examples of the city-wide basic study and of the detailed area study. Both types of study will probably be needed as a preliminary to redevelopment projects in most of our cities. It is regrettable that the Winnipeg study is not generally available, although a limited number of copies can be obtained for special purposes from the University of Manitoba.

A full review of the Halifax study will be published in a subsequent issue of COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW.

Urban Renewal Studies

The following studies have been published to date and are available as indicated:

Toronto	URBAN RENEWAL — A STUDY OF THE CITY OF TORONTO 1956. Not generally available.
Toronto	URBAN RENEWAL — A STUDY OF THE CITY OF TORONTO 1956. SHORT STATEMENT. Available from CPAC National Office at 50 cents. Reduction for quantities.
Saint John	CITY OF SAINT JOHN URBAN RENEWAL STUDY 1956-57. Available from CPAC National Office or from City Hall, Saint John, at \$1.00.
Halifax	A REDEVELOPMENT STUDY OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 1957. Available from CPAC National Office or from City Hall, Halifax, at \$3.00 for two volumes. Volume I contains the report of Professor Gordon Stephenson and is now available. Volume II contains supporting information assembled by the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University and is in course of printing.
Winnipeg	AN URBAN RENEWAL STUDY FOR THE CITY OF WINNIPEG — RE CPR—NOTRE DAME AREA. Not generally available. A few copies may be made available for special purposes by School of Architecture, University of Manitoba.

Orders or inquiries may be sent to Community Planning Association of Canada, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

Program Problems? Use a Slide Lecture

Those responsible for programs of CPAC or other civic groups are reminded that two 35 mm. slide lectures are now available on loan from CPAC, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4. Each lecture comprises a number of coloured slides with a full written commentary. Titles now available are:

CLEVELAND — *A Planned Renaissance* (27 slides)
BLIGHT — *Some Social and Economic Consequences* (37 slides).

Any Pre-1954 Issues of Community Planning Review for Sale?

We occasionally receive requests for back issues of our COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW/REVUE CANADIENNE D'URBANISME which unfortunately we are unable to supply. It occurred to us that some of our members might have copies of pre-1954 issues. Fifty cents will be paid for copies in good condition. CPAC, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

A Capital Budget and a Municipal Plan

A Resolution approved unanimously at the Annual Meeting of the Community Planning Association of Canada, in Vancouver, B.C. on October 2, 1957.

1. That all urban and rural municipalities should have a plan of their long range overall development prepared by their officials and their planning boards and then approved by their councils.
2. That, as one means of implementing the long term overall plan, both urban and rural municipalities should have a capital budget for an immediate period of about five years prepared by their officials and adopted by their planning boards and officially approved by their councils.
3. That the capital budget should be reviewed from time to time by officials, planning boards and councils in relation to long term planning proposals.
4. That the following factors should be taken into account in the preparation of the capital budget:
 - (a) the Official Plan of the municipality,
 - (b) existing debenture commitments,
 - (c) financial resources and debenture capacity,
 - (d) present and future debenture interest rates,
 - (e) availability of long term funds,
 - (f) statutory debt limitations.

The above resolution originated in a panel discussion at the recent National Planning Conference in Vancouver. The panel was led by Controller F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C. of the City of Toronto (Chairman); John C. Oliver, Works Commissioner and Member of the Board of Administration, Vancouver; Controller L. C. Parker of Hamilton; C.-E. Campeau, Director of Planning, City of Montreal, and President of the C.P.A.C.; and John H. Eassie of the Planning Department, City of Calgary. Mr. Oliver's talk will be found in the December REVIEW.

George M. Brown

A scroll in memory of the late George M. Brown of Calgary, a former National Councillor of the CPAC and Chairman of the Town Planning Commission of Calgary, was read at the National Planning Conference in Vancouver on September 30th and presented to Mrs. Brown.

The scroll recited not only the leading parts which Mr. Brown had played in laying the foundation for good town planning in Calgary, but his contributions to national progress in this field. Mention was made of the fact that Mr. Brown had attended many national conferences of the Association, including the first one in 1947 where he had been one of the movers of the following resolution:

"Whereas we must avoid mass production of rows of dwellings in endless uniformity; and

Whereas this method of production threatens us so long as the housing target is conceived merely in terms of numbers of dwellings:

Be it therefore resolved that this Conference is convinced that only when the building of houses is visualized as the fulfillment of community patterns shall we attain our housing target; and

Further that sound neighbourhood planning is

not merely essential to reach the quantitative housing target, it is the key to avoid mass wastage of housing and to yield neighbourhoods that are made for living in."

The Association's tribute to Mr. Brown closed with the expression of a hope "that many citizens of the future will possess his zeal for a better urban life."

Controversy

"Planning tends to be associated with controversy, which is apt to lead well-meaning people to seek ways of reducing controversy, in the expectation that thereby better planning will result. This is not only a fallacy, but a denial of one of our most cherished freedoms—the right to debate and resolve in the public interest the well-being of the community in which we live."

"Planning a city is the process through which all the separate expressions of community activity and being are reconciled in the interest of common and dominant public objectives."

Robert E. McLaughlin, President, District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, speaking to the National Press Club.

Quoted in URBAN LAND, Washington, D.C.

Recent Planning Appointments

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA announce the following appointments in the Planning Branch of the Department of Planning and Works: **Planning Engineer**—**Mr. Arnold Faintuck**, a graduate Architect with a Masters' Degree in Community Planning, formerly Area Planner for the City of Sudbury and district; **Zoning Engineer**—**Mr. Hans Hosse**, who holds a Masters' Degree in Geography and formerly employed by the Province of Manitoba and the University of Manitoba in connection with Land Use studies and the teaching profession; **Junior Planning Engineer**—**Miss Marion Seymour**, who is a graduate Civil Engineer with post-graduate studies in Town Planning.

Mr. Derek T. Chadwick has been promoted from within the staff of the METROPOLITAN TORONTO PLANNING BOARD to fill the position of **Subdivision Administrator**. Mr. Chadwick joined the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board in June 1956. Prior to that he was employed with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for two years and had previously served with two firms of Chartered Surveyors in England before coming to Canada.

The HAMILTON WENTWORTH PLANNING AREA BOARD announce the appointment of **Mr. Anthony Raymond May**, B.Com., B.Sc. (Est. Man.), A.R.I.C.S., Inter. A.M.P.T.I. to the post of **Assistant Planner**. Mr. May, an English planner, has qualifications in estate management and surveying.

The CITY OF EDMONTON PLANNING DEPARTMENT have announced the appointment of **Mr. Harold F. Verge** and **Mr. Wm. E. Ogden** as **Planning Assistants**. Both Mr. Verge and Mr. Ogden have recently completed the Town Planning Course at Toronto.

The METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION OF GREATER WINNIPEG announce the appointment of **Mr. A. J. Eaton** of Toronto, as **Associate Planner**. Mr. Eaton was formerly with the Ontario Department of Planning and Development.

The EDMONTON DISTRICT PLANNING COMMISSION announce the appointment of **Mr. Mogens Biilmann** as **Planning Associate**. Prior to this Mr. Biilmann was with the Department of Town and Rural Planning of the Province of Alberta, where he has been employed since 1954. Mr. Biilmann graduated as a civil engineer in 1952 in Copenhagen, Denmark, and is an Associate Member of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

Available for Employment

"**British Architect-Planner** (34) seeks responsible, permanent planning appointment in Canada. Ten years of varied experience in city and regional planning. Currently in charge of large planning office. Willing, if essential, to attend interview in Canada at own cost."

If interested, please write to Box A, CPAC, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

Openings in Community Planning

CITY OF SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN. Junior Planning Assistant. Qualifications: Degree in planning, civil engineering or related field, or equivalent combination of training and experience. Must be able to work with a minimum of supervision. Background: The Planning and Building Department of the City of Saskatoon is involved not only in planning for the City and District, but also in all other design work for the City, including buildings, parks, landscape schemes in general. Duties will cover all aspects of municipal planning activities, including land use survey and analysis, modern subdivision layouts, zoning, statistical research and analysis etc. It is likely that the position will involve direct supervision of District Planning Work. Applications should be sent to the City Planner, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. (38-57)

FEDERAL DISTRICT COMMISSION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO. Senior Planner. Salary \$7,500 to \$8,500. Permanent Position. Degree in planning and architecture or landscape architecture desired. Experience in administration and project design and knowledge of French language of value. Please write D. L. McDonald, Director of Planning, Federal District Commission, 291 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. (39-57)

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD. Senior Planner. Salary: to be initially in the range of \$5,000 to \$6,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and training. (\$2.7 — one pound sterling). The Board requires a Planner capable of designing subdivisions, housing layouts, site plans for shopping centres and other community facilities, in addition to large scale land use planning. A basic knowledge of road and traffic engineering most desirable. The post carries considerable responsibility; and may involve some Public Relations work and By-law draughting. Undergraduate training in Architecture, Engineering or a related field with post graduate training required, although other combinations would be considered. Applications should be submitted by Air Mail, giving details of education, training, personal data and the names of two references to: Director of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer, Box 430, Cooksville, Ontario. (40-57)

President of the T.P.I.C.

Mr. Burroughs Pelletier, Director of the Town Planning Bureau of the Province of Quebec, was elected President of the Town Planning Institute of Canada at its recent annual conference at the Chateau du Lac Beauport.

Mr. Pelletier, who was born in Montreal, is a graduate in civil engineering of McGill University. He has been Director of the Provincial Town Planning Bureau since 1950 and he has frequently played a leading part in the conferences and other activities of the Community Planning Association of Canada.

The President of the T.P.I.C. in 1956-57 was Mr. P. Alan Deacon.

A Brief Summary of CPAC'S National Activities during the year 1956-1957

New or prospective members of the Association may have a special interest in this summary of activities.

Publications

Our publications program has proceeded along the lines developed in the previous two years with several innovations or additions. The REVIEW and the NEWS were much the same in volume and content, except for the unusually large, elaborately-illustrated Quebec Number of the REVIEW.

The innovations or additions to the normal program were

(1) The *Short Statement of the Toronto Urban Renewal Report*; this was the first such study produced by a Canadian city, and we felt that it could be used (a) to encourage interest in undertaking similar studies elsewhere and (b) to stimulate interest among citizens in the Toronto area.

(2) We published two special pamphlets as part of a kit of pre-conference documents:

Sprawl, the material for which was kindly prepared by the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board of B.C.

Housing and City Building, a reprint of an article by Lewis Mumford.

(3) Leaflets on urban renewal: (a) *Urban Renewal — What — Why — How?* (b) *Federal Urban Renewal Law — A simple Outline*; (c) *Steps in Urban Renewal*.

(4) Slide Lectures on urban renewal: (a) *Cleveland — A Planned Renaissance*; (b) *Blight — Social and Economic Consequences*. Both these lectures, which comprise coloured slides and an extended commentary, are available on loan from the National Office.

(5) The *Quebec Number* of the REVIEW was in itself an innovation, since it was the first issue devoted to a Province or region. Consisting of 76 pages and containing articles by 12 Quebec authors and an introduction by the Honourable Paul Dozois, Minister of Municipal Affairs of Quebec, it provided a stimulating introduction to planning problems in the Province. No publication issued so far by the Association has been so widely quoted in the press. Scores of newspaper editorials quoting articles in the Quebec Number have come to our attention.

Among the leading articles in the REVIEW during the year were

Joint Planning for Metropolitan Regions, by H. B. Mayo

Relocation, by Anthony Roberts

For Older People: Not Segregation but Integration, by Lewis Mumford

Housing for Senior Citizens: the Next Step by P. R. U. Stratton

Le triangle St-Laurent-Richelieu, par George S. Mooney

L'immeuble et l'urbanisme, par C.-E. Campeau

Ugliness is not Necessary, by His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey

The Objectives of Redevelopment in Canadian Cities, by the Honourable David A. Croll, Q.C.

City Renewal in Action, by Carl Feiss

La croissance urbaine dans le Québec, par J.-M. Martin

Villes-moyennes du Québec: problème urgent d'urbanisme, par Pierre Camu

The Quebec Village, by J. Leaning and J. B. Carisse
Metropolitan Government and Regional Planning in the Montreal Area, by George E. Shortt

Planning Problems in Montreal, by C.-E. Campeau

Le cancer urbain, par Jean Cimon

Nos villes minières: un échec?, par C. Langlois

L'urbanisme régional au 'Royaume du Saguenay', par Armand Demers

Le Québec historique, par Edouard Fiset et Roland Bédard

Putting Regional Planning to Work, by J. W. Wilson

Residential Densities, by Hans Blumenfeld

Zoning in Canada, by E. A. Levin

In earlier reports, we have failed to draw attention to the strong emphasis which has been placed upon Canadian planning problems and upon Canadian writing in our publications. The above list reflects this consistent policy. It would have been easier, and in some respects desirable, to publish more British, American and other foreign material; but we have felt that a policy of encouraging Canadian writing on Canadian urban problems would be helpful at this stage in encouraging the writers themselves and in developing a body of planning knowledge directly applicable in Canadian conditions and appealing to practical-minded civic leaders. We are glad to be able to report that the supply of Canadian authors and Canadian material is becoming much less scarce than when the REVIEW began its efforts a few years ago.

Recently our National Executive Committee has appointed a Committee (Chairman: Humphrey Carver of Ottawa; Vice-Chairman, Jean Cimon of Quebec) to review the CPAC's program of publications.

Conference

The National Planning Conference, held this year in Vancouver, attracted more than 350 delegates, about 100 less than in Ottawa last year. This, we felt, was a good attendance, especially since it afforded to many West Coast people their first opportunity to participate in a national conference. In addition to the registered delegates, many people from the Greater Vancouver area attended public meetings which were included in the Conference program. Every Province of Canada was represented. A significant feature was the attendance of 89 delegates from Ontario—mainly elected municipal officials and members of Town Planning Boards. Indeed the most gratifying aspect of this Conference was the evidence it gave of the interest of the municipal governments who furnished a large proportion of the delegates and many of the participants on the program. The

general theme of the Conference was *Urban Sprawl*, the causes and treatment of which were carefully examined from the viewpoint of both the large and the small urban areas. Growing out of this theme, problems of *metropolitan and regional planning* were considered; and a public meeting was devoted to the *planning of residential areas*, particularly with a view to improved design and more economical layout of medium and low cost housing. The City of Vancouver presented two features of the conference program: a public lecture by the Director of Planning on *A Plan for Downtown Vancouver* and a briefing session and field trip to examine the central areas under study for *Redevelopment*. About 80 people participated in the program.

Urban Redevelopment Project

This Project, headed by Stanley H. Pickett, Urban Redevelopment Officer, was commenced in September, 1956. It is intended to continue it until at least September, 1958, with the following basic objectives:

(a) To assemble all available information on legislative practices and thinking with respect to urban redevelopment.

(b) To examine and analyze circumstances affecting redevelopment in Canadian urban centres.

(c) To enlist citizen interest in and support for urban redevelopment.

(d) To develop interest in the interchange of knowledge about Canadian experience and problems in redevelopment.

Relations with other Organizations

Through the National Conference and on a number of other occasions, CPAC has enjoyed very pleasant working relations with other national organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, the Town Planning Institute of Canada, the Canadian Construction Association, the National Association of Housebuilders, the Canadian Parent-Teachers Association, the Canadian Good Roads Association, the Canadian Welfare Council, the Parks and Recreation Association of Canada.

At the request of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, a half-day session on community planning was arranged for the Federation's Annual Convention at Murray Bay in June 1957.

Closer relations have recently been established with American and international bodies mainly with a view to improved exchanges of information. Lack of staff limits personal contact; but the contacts which have been developed by correspondence have proved to be very helpful.

In general, the Association feels that it must greatly improve its working relations, particularly with other national bodies in Canada who share with CPAC a strong interest in solving the problems of urban growth. To do this presents one of the problems of organization and management for which a solution will be sought within the next year.

Membership and Membership Dues

This year, we have been able to increase the number of sustaining memberships by about 14%. After a sharp

rise in individual memberships in recent years, there has been a levelling off. The growth of membership in recent years is shown in the following figures:

	Individual Memberships	Sustaining Memberships	Total
September 15, 1951	625	75	700
September 15, 1952	847	86	933
September 15, 1953	902	85	987
August 31, 1954	1055	100	1155
August 31, 1955	1330	133	1463
August 31, 1956	1870	223	2093
July 24, 1957	1866	254	2120

Membership dues will increase from \$3 to \$5 on January 1st 1958, and a special appeal will be made to members to increase their share, through this means, in the cost of carrying on CPAC's services.

Division and Branch Activities

EDITOR'S NOTE. *Space does not permit a satisfactory summary of all Division and Branch activities. Beginning with this issue, therefore, we are going to publish summary reports of one or two Divisions in each issue. The following summaries have been prepared from the reports of the British Columbia and Alberta Divisions.*

Members, both new and old, may derive ideas from these reports as to projects or programs which could be carried out in their own areas.

British Columbia

A great deal of preparatory work for the National Planning Conference 1957 was done by the British Columbia Division. Exhibits, tours, field trips and other important features of the Conference were arranged by Division members in cooperation with the Provincial Government, the City of Vancouver and other official and non-official bodies.

A leading feature of the Division's program has been the holding of public meetings and conferences on an area basis.

Briefs

As in previous years, the Division presented several briefs to the public authorities, and appearances were made at hearings on matters relating to planning. One of the briefs was on the loss of arable land to urbanization. Another was on the need for participation by the provincial government in securing lands for metropolitan parks. Representation was also made to both the Provincial and National Governments on the preservation from industrialization of certain lands on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet.

Revision of the Municipal Act

Careful, detailed study was given by the Division to the revision of the *Municipal Act*, and several submissions relating to it were made to the Provincial Government. The new Act, recently adopted, contains a section dealing with community planning which supersedes the former *Town Planning Act*.

Urban Renewal

Early in 1957, there were meetings on urban renewal in which the Vancouver Board of Trade, the CPAC and other groups took an active part. Mr. S. H. Pickett, the Urban Renewal Officer of CPAC, spent a week on the Coast, addressing meetings and conferring with Government Officials and CPAC members. Through the efforts of the Division Executive of CPAC and business leaders and city officials, arrangements are well advanced to establish an effective Urban Renewal Committee in Vancouver. This Committee is intended to assist in gaining informed citizen support for urban renewal measures. With the city's first study of central areas nearing completion, it is felt that an informal committee can help greatly to accelerate progress.

Education in Planning

Planning education is still a primary interest of the B.C. Division. For the third consecutive year, it has co-sponsored a one week course on Community Planning at the University of British Columbia. The course in 1957 was more advanced than in previous years and included actual planning projects for the students. Enrolment, which was from nearly all areas of the province, included architects, engineers, assessors, planning commission members, draftsmen, building inspectors and aldermen. The lectures given at the course were published by the Division and there has been a considerable demand for them from all parts of North America.

Also through the University of British Columbia, an evening course on Community Planning and Housing was conducted for a period of 18 weeks. Sixty-five persons enrolled for this Course.

The British Columbia Electric Company awarded two scholarships of \$500 each to students qualifying for the two-year postgraduate course in Community and Regional Planning.

Branch Activities

Vancouver. This Branch has been very active in local planning matters, through briefs, delegations and committee reports, not only to the City Council, but to the Provincial and Federal Governments. Working very closely with many other civic groups, it has taken action during the year upon such matters as:

A Capital Budget for Parks; Signs; Trees; a Land Assembly By-law; an Exhibit Booth at the Pacific National Exhibition; Indian Reserve No. 5; a Convention Hall Arena; a Centennial Memorial; the Downtown Twenty-year Development Report; the Point Grey Beach Road; Air Pollution; Open Spaces in the Downtown Area; Neighbourhood Parks.

Richmond. The value of the work of local branches is evident from the following excerpt from minutes of the Richmond Branch, relating to the Chairman's report:

"Two objectives recommended by the Executive at the first meeting are now accomplished facts:

- (1) The adoption of a Zoning Map and By-law;
- (2) The engagement of a qualified town-planner by the municipality."

The Capital Region. This Branch now publishes a quarterly newsletter which is widely distributed and has been given prominent publicity in the local press. A television program is also conducted.

The Branch has also, by briefing and a delegation, made representation to local governments protesting application for re-zoning on limited access highways passing through local municipalities.

Alberta

The Alberta Division again published an issue of *PLANNING IN ALBERTA*. This year the publication contained selected talks from the proceedings of the Peace River and East Central Regional Planning Conferences as well as an address on the McNally Commission Report given at last year's Annual Meeting.

The Division's Travelling Library for *Building Better Alberta Communities*, begun the year before last in co-operation with the University of Alberta, has completed its tour of the cities and towns of the province. This Library is now kept at the University.

A successful regional conference was held in Cardston, drawing officials and leading citizens from all parts of south western Alberta.

Branch Activities

The **Edmonton Branch**, formed some four years ago, has shown a considerable increase in memberships and enthusiasm. An active program of regular monthly meetings, which has attracted the public interest and aroused considerable comment, has covered such subjects as 'Parkland Policy for the City of Edmonton', 'Should Jasper Place Amalgamate with Edmonton?', 'Should the Airport be Relocated?', 'The Relationship of Community Planning to Community Living', and 'Residential House Grouping and Landscaping'.

The Edmonton Branch is responsible each year for a planning display at the Edmonton Exhibition. Last year it presented a model of Edmonton's new plan for bridges.

The **Calgary Branch** has also spent a fruitful year. Memberships have increased and public meetings have been held on timely subjects. This year, as in previous years, it will sponsor a planning display at the Calgary Stampede, featuring a model of the proposed Calgary City Hall.

Metropolis in Ferment

This is the arresting title of the November issue of the *ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*, 3937 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa. Articles include: *METROPOLITAN ORGANIZATION*, by Luther Gulick; *VALUES FOR URBAN LIVING*, by Margaret Mead; *URBANISM AND GOVERNMENT, 1957-77*, by Mayor Frank P. Zeidler; *PLANS AND PROGRAMS*, by Sir William Holford; *THE URBAN AESTHETIC*, by John Ely Burchard; *IN PURSUIT OF URBANITY*, by W. von Moltke and Edmund N. Bacon; and many others. The volume is edited by Martin Meyerson of Harvard University, Barbara Terrett of ACTION and Paul N. Ylvisaker of the Ford Foundation, all of whom contribute articles. Price to members of the Academy: U.S. \$1.50; to non-members, \$2.

Organisme provincial d'urbanisme *L'Événement-Journal, Québec*

Convoqués dans la riche et pittoresque région du bas du fleuve, les urbanistes de la province ont tenu leurs assises annuelles dans la ville de Rimouski qui est devenue le centre du transport aérien entre les deux rives et principalement vers les régions industrielles de Forestville, de Baie Comeau et de Sept-Iles. Ils ont délibéré sur l'aménagement des villes nouvelles que l'exploitation minière et les opérations forestières font naître comme par magie dans le nord et dans l'est de la province; ils ont également traité du développement rapide des villes plus anciennes qui se profilent le long du grand fleuve et dans les sections centrales de Québec. Et de leurs études approfondies et des discussions qui en ont résulté, le congrès d'urbanisme a recommandé l'institution d'un organisme permanent d'urbanisme pour régir la province entière.

Jusqu'à maintenant, seules les grandes villes ont le privilège de posséder des comités ou commissions d'urbanisme dont la juridiction ne dépasse guère les limites de la cité où ils sont établis. Il en résulte maintes difficultés dans les régions métropolitaines et même dans les banlieues où l'occupation du territoire s'effectue au petit bonheur, sans ordre préconçu, sans plan d'ensemble; et l'on assiste à un beau désordre dans l'enchevêtrement des maisons d'habitation, des établissements de commerce, des fabriques et des petites usines. Les urbanistes le déplorent et les autorités compétentes également, mais aucune législation ne vient obliger l'occupant de ces nouveaux locaux urbains de suivre les directives d'un plan d'urbanisme.

Les délégués ont saisi l'importance de ce projet d'un organisme provincial permanent qui imposerait aux municipalités de la province une règle de conduite plus conforme aux principes de l'urbanisme moderne. C'est une institution qui est appelée à rendre des services appréciables à la population toute entière, que ce soit dans les communautés rurales ou dans les milieux urbains; elle dirigerait l'établissement des services publics, les voies de circulation, le drainage et l'aqueduc par exemple, puis elle orienterait l'expansion des villes vers les quartiers neufs et les banlieues selon un plan directeur qui dans un ordre légitime dirigerait tous les aménagements urbains. Les régions métropolitaines devraient en retirer les plus grands avantages comme la preuve en a été établie manifestement ailleurs, en Ontario, aux Etats-Unis et en Europe.

Book Note

Atlas of Berlin

This is the first series of maps issued by the *Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung* as part of the comprehensive *Atlas of Berlin*. The maps cover such aspects of the Berlin metropolitan area as geology, relief, rail transportation, waterways, population changes 1910-1950, commuting, city growth and industry. The devastating effects of the Second World War on the development of the area are brought vividly to life by a study of these beautifully-drawn and printed maps. The complete series, including land utilisation maps, conspicuously absent from those now issued, will be a thorough and valuable addition to any library of urban geography. It is to be hoped that the publishers will consider providing a multi-lingual commentary in order that full use may be made of the *Atlas*.

"... l'habitat que les générations précédentes ont négligé"

La Monarchie nous a légué le Paris monumental et historique vers quoi converge l'admiration du Monde.

Le Second Empire a équipé la Capitale et lui a donné l'essentiel de son confort technique: égouts, eau, chemins de fer, hôpitaux, lycées.

Il appartient à notre Epoque de donner à la population parisienne l'habitat que les générations précédentes ont négligé.

Chaque foyer a droit à un logis sain et agréable, où puisse s'épanouir la vie familiale, dans un cadre où le travailleur retrouve l'indispensable détente.

Dans les vingt prochaines années, la moitié des logements actuels devront être reconstruits en même temps que s'organisera la trame de la ville nouvelle.

Cela suppose une continuité de vue, une ténacité dans l'action, une tension constamment maintenue vers l'effort et l'efficacité.

Mais, cela suppose aussi la mise en marche d'une véritable politique de déconcentration et de décentralisation poursuivie à l'échelon national.

Il est indispensable que l'Urbanisme et l'Aménagement du Territoire deviennent les lignes de force de la politique intérieure française, et, par conséquent, du redressement français.

Pierre Sudreau: "Reconquête de Paris",
L'URBANISME, No. 49-50 (1956)

Trailers in Newfoundland

Large unregulated trailer camps near the fringes of a city are becoming a more frequent blot on the Canadian landscape. Planners and health officials who have to try to deal with the manifold problems posed by trailer living will be interested in regulations made last month under the Urban and Rural Planning Act of Newfoundland.*

The Regulations require each operator of a trailer park to secure a development permit prior to operation. The Director of Urban and Rural Planning is empowered to issue a permit when satisfied that the layout and location of the trailer park are suitable for the purpose. He may also issue a conditional permit. In any event a permit is only valid for a period of two years and may be revoked upon failure to comply either with the Regulations or with the conditions of a permit.

The Regulations establish a gross maximum density of twelve trailers to the acre for each approved site and also establish rules governing spacing, access roads and driveways, fittings, hardstandings, ancillary buildings, water supply, sewerage, the scale of provision of sanitary laundry drying, and refuse collection.

The trailer problem in Newfoundland is complicated by U.S. service personnel wishing to bring their families to live near the United States bases in the Province. It is understood that the U.S. base authorities have given active co-operation in the formulation of these control measures. The success of the Regulations will be watched with interest in many parts of Canada.

*The Trailer and Trailer Park Regulations, 1957. Newfoundland Gazette, 6th August, 1957.

Canadian and American Housing and Redevelopment Officials Meet at Niagara Falls

In recent years, one of the signs of American progress in housing and urban renewal has been the growth of NAHRO, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. NAHRO now has about 3,700 individual members and 650 public agency members, and it publishes the JOURNAL OF HOUSING and a RENEWAL INFORMATION SERVICE.

The few Canadians who have so far found themselves with official responsibility for pioneering in the administration of public housing and urban renewal programs are naturally eager to exchange views with their American counterparts; and the counterparts themselves are apparently eager for this exchange. Some 45 officials, representing local Housing Authorities, State, Provincial and National Governments, gathered together at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on November 8 for the first meeting of an International Housing Conference Chapter of NAHRO.

The area of this Chapter's operation is upper New York State and most of the Province of Ontario where some 30 housing authorities have been established in recent years. One of the aims of the Chapter—an aim strongly emphasized by R. D. Sipprell, a former president of NAHRO, who spoke at the Niagara Falls meeting—is research work related to urban renewal and public housing programs and improved reporting of current practice and experience.

The President of the new Chapter is William J. Sutcliffe, Supervisor of Management of the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority; and the Secretary is Fred H. Cormack, Executive Secretary of the Housing Authority of Toronto, 415 Gerrard Street East, Toronto.

Canadian Progress in Urban Redevelopment

However far we are behind the American cities in redevelopment programs, we are already in the program stage in several cities; and there are hopeful indications that in many Canadian centres, redevelopment will be approached with a genuine concern for city planning and not as a shortsighted, unplanned, block-by-block process. Many samples of Canadian thinking and Canadian activity have appeared in reports and articles published in our REVIEW and NEWS in the past year and a half, especially since the urban redevelopment provisions of the *National Housing Act* were approved.

Contributing to this interest are the noteworthy studies (discussed on another page of this issue) which

have now been prepared in Toronto, Saint John, Halifax and Vancouver. Other studies are being prepared, as in Hamilton and Regina. These studies are leading to programs, and the programs in turn—because they will supply exciting visual evidence—will almost certainly arouse a vastly greater public interest in the advantages of industrial and commercial convenience, public health, beauty of environment and tax savings which well-planned city redevelopment can bring.

The recent Ontario Conference on Urban Renewal at Scarborough—which brought over 100 people from Ontario cities, large and small—was only the first of a series which CPAC, through its Urban Renewal Office and its Provincial Divisions, is sponsoring with the active assistance of Provincial and municipal authorities. Similar regional conferences are expected to take place this winter in the Province of Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces.

Out of these Conferences and many like them in the future, and out of the work which will undoubtedly be done by citizen renewal committees in scores of cities, will soon come an intense Canadian interest in the improvement in our urban way of life.

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Dues will be \$3 during December and \$5 beginning
January 1, 1958.

A few of the PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM CPAC

Community Planning Review/Revue Canadienne d'Urbanisme. 50 cents per copy for quarterly issues, 1955 to date, including the special issues on "Landscaping and Community Planning" and "Quebec". The 118-page Volume IV, 1954, is \$1.00.

Sprawl. Sprawl is the word given to the unsightly ribbons and spots of unplanned building which are so prominent a feature of the fringes of urban areas. This pamphlet examines the causes and consequences of sprawl and sets out a positive program for its control and eventual elimination. Free to members on request. To non-members 25 cents.

Urban Renewal. A study of the City of Toronto, 1956. Short Statement. A short version of the first Urban Renewal Report on a Canadian city. 50 cents a copy; discounts are available for quantities.

How to Subdivide. A 40-page handbook in four colours on the layout of housing developments, giving a step-by-step method of subdivision, and discussing financial implications. 37 diagrams and plates. \$1.00.

Mental Health Aspects of Urbanization. Report of a Panel Discussion at the United Nations, March 1957. Published by World Federation for Mental Health. \$1.00.

Sainte-Marie de Beauce: Etudes d'Urbanisme. Une étude d'ensemble sur un village de la Province de Québec, et un plan directeur. 50 cents.

By 1976 What City Pattern? A 36-page reprint from the September 1956 issue of the ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, giving a picture of what is happening in urban growth and renewal and presenting suggestions on how to handle the chaos of congestion and scatteration. An excellent reading list on city renewal and planning is included. 40 cents.

Steps in Urban Renewal. Sets forth in detail all the steps which are necessary to secure either urban renewal study or urban renewal action, using federal financial aids under the National Housing Act. Available in leaflet form.

Housing and City Building, by Lewis Mumford. Low cost housing in urban planning. 15 cents.

Write for complete list of publications available at C.P.A.C., 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

Pour obtenir une liste complète de publications, s'adresser à P.A.C.U., 77 rue MacLaren, Ottawa 4.

Community Planning NEWS NOUVELLES d'Urbanisme

Editor: Eric Beecroft

Assistant Editor: Miss J. M. Laventure

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